CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

P.O. BOX 8664
861 ARBUTUS DRIVE
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202
803-787-6910

Project: Town of Santee Industrial Development Project (#768.1)

Project Sponsor: Goldie & Associates, 210 W. North Second St., Seneca, SC 29678

Agency and Permit Number: S.C. Corp of Engineers (SAC-12-2002-1376-D)

Project Location: Eastern Orangeburg County, about 3.0 miles southeast of Santee, South Carolina (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Tom Covington and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: February 10, 2003

Objective: To identify the areas of the 800 acre tract which have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites; evaluate potential for standing architectural sites within 0.5 mile APE.

Survey Description: The northern half of the survey tract was examined with slightly more intensity due to the better drained soils and number of structures shown on historic maps. These areas included (1) the area known as Milligans on both historic and modern maps; (2) the northeastern-most portion of the tract next to S-6; (3) the bluff edge about 800 feet southeast of S-6; (4) the area along the northeast side of the railroad tracks; (5) the original location of the historic Mt. Holly School at the corner of the railroad tracks and Intracoastal Lane; (6) the southeast side of Intracoastal Lane; (7) the northwest side of Intracoastal Lane; (8) the northwest portion of the tract on Hannah Drive; (9) the southern portion of the tract over-looking the wetlands area; and (10) the open roadway on the southern portion of the tract. These areas are shown in Figure 2.

According to the soil survey for Orangeburg County (DeFrancesco 1988), the southern portion of the tract is dominated by poorly drained soils including Coxville sandy loams, Byars loams, Lynchburg fine sandy loams, and Dunbar sandy loams. These soils are generally less likely to support prehistoric and historic sites due to the low, wet soils. In the northern portion of the tract the soils become better drained and include Noboco loamy sands, Goldsboro sandy loams, Alpin sands, Faceville loamy sands, Orangeburg loamy sands, and Duplin loamy sands.

In the northern half of the tract (Figure 3), surface visibility was generally poor due to the large acreage of planted sod and young long-leaf pines. However, areas 3 and 5 had some surface visibility. The southern portion of the tract (Figure 4) was wooded in pines and hardwoods, but rain occurred the morning of the survey, so almost the entire portion of this side of the tract evidenced standing water.

Several historic maps were referred to before beginning the field reconnaissance. These maps include:

1. *General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* from 1938 (Figure 5).
2. *General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* from 1951 (Figure 6).
3. Mills' *Atlas* of 1825
4. *South Carolina Civil Defense Agency Community Shelter Program* of 1972
5. *South Carolina Rural Mail Service Map* of 1923
6. South Carolina Soils Map of 1913
7. United States Army Map Service, Orangeburg quad of 1943
8. South Carolina Eutawville quad of 1921 (Figure 7)
9. *Map of South Carolina Coast from Georgetown, South Carolina to Savannah, Georgia and Inland to Orangeburg, South Carolina* from 1863
10. USGS Eutawville 15 minute quad from 1942 (Figure 8)
11. Mouzon's 1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina*
12. Map #44 from *Soil Survey of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* of 1988
13. USGS Eutawville 15 minute quad, 1921edition

Results: A background check at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS revealed no structures on the survey tract or in a 1.0 mile radius of the tract. However, a reconnaissance map from a 1973 and 1985 survey was found which showed one structure circled and crossed off in the survey area (in area #8 on Hannah Drive). Indeed this structure was found to be no longer standing in the field. One resource was found within a half mile of the project area, the Avinger Family Cemetery (Bell Cemetery), ca. 1877, which also contains some Milligans, whose farm is located on the survey tract (Figure 9). This resource was surveyed in 1982, but was not given an architectural number. In addition, no National Recommendation was given.

No previously recorded archaeological sites were found on the survey tract were identified during background research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, but two sites were found within a mile radius of the tract (see Figure 9). Site 38OR21 is a nineteenth century and prehistoric ceramic scatter found only on the surface and site 38OR25 is a surface collection of prehistoric lithics and ceramics. Both sites were tested in 1972 by Ferguson and Luttrell and have no determination of eligibility, but recommend further examination.

A closer examination of the historic maps gathered revealed that maps 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11 as listed above, either did not show the survey area or did not show any structures or settlements within the survey tract. The remaining maps show various structures, although the roads in this area have changed significantly, so the exact locations are uncertain. All the maps, however, show the southern portion of the tract with no structures or settlements, probably relating to the wet, poorly drained soils.

The examination of surface architectural sites revealed only one area with standing structures (Milligans) and one structure floor and silo (38OR258). Although no historic documentation of the small collection of structures known as Milligans has been found, the area has been noted on maps dating to 1921. The property is thought to have been started along the railroad like Parlers (Figure 10), just east of Elloree on the Eutawville Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (Fetters 1990). At least four structures still exist on the property (Figure 11), however each map showing structures shows the structures in different locations which means some of the buildings may have been destroyed and some are newer to the property. This site has the potential to provide information on the first settlements in the area and may be important architecturally for the same reason. Additional testing will be necessary in this area if it is to be developed.

Site 38OR258 (Area 1) contains the remains of a twentieth century house and silo (Figure 12).

Although no surface artifacts were noted due to the dense woods and underbrush, several pieces of mid-twentieth century farm equipment were found in the vicinity. The chimney is still standing, as are the brick piers and floor, but the rest of the house has fallen (Figure 13). In addition, the silo is still standing and in good condition (Figure 14). Twentieth century farm structures are common in the area and the site is unlikely to provide additional important archaeological information and will not likely be eligible for inclusion on the National Register for architectural significance. Additional archaeological testing should be done if this area is to be developed.

The remaining two areas that may have National Register potential are at site 38OR256 and 38OR257 (see Figure 12). Site 38OR256 (Area 3) is a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter on a ridge side slope in what is now an area for planted long-leaf pines (Figure 15). While there has been considerable disturbance to the site, several large pieces of ceramic, glass, and brick were found which may mean more intact features may be found subsurface. Historic maps, including the 1921 and 1942 USGS Eutawville 15 minute quads (see Figures 7 and 8), show possibly two structures in the vicinity. Additional testing should be performed in this northeastern portion of the tract if it is to be developed.

Site 38OR257 (Area 5) is the former site of the Mt. Holly School (Figure 16). No remains of the structure survive, but several pieces of ceramics and glass were noted in the area. Additional testing is needed in this area.

Although Areas 4, 6, and 7 were noted to have structures on historic maps and even on the modern 1979 USGS topographic map, no standing structures remained and no artifacts were noted. However, if these areas are to be developed, further testing is recommended. Surface visibility was hindered by underbrush and planted grass.

Areas 2, 9, and 10 produced no surface remains and provided no map documentation of possible structures. The southern portion of the tract is low, and poorly drained. Historic maps did not show any structures on this portion of the tract and it is unlikely that prehistoric remains will be found other than possibly isolated finds. No additional testing is recommended in this portion of the tract. In addition, the central portion of the tract is planted with sod, so it is unlikely that sites will be found. All the structures shown on historic maps are confined to the roadway which also makes it unlikely that historic sites would be found in this area.

Summary: The northern portion of the tract contains both archaeological and architectural sites that require further documentation. We recommend an intensive archaeological survey of the area identified as "High Probability" in Figure 17. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the identified as "Low Probability" in that same figure. We also recommend an intensive architectural survey using a 0.5 mile APE.

Fetters, Thomas
1990 *Logging Railroads of South Carolina.* Heimburger House Publishing Col, Illinois.

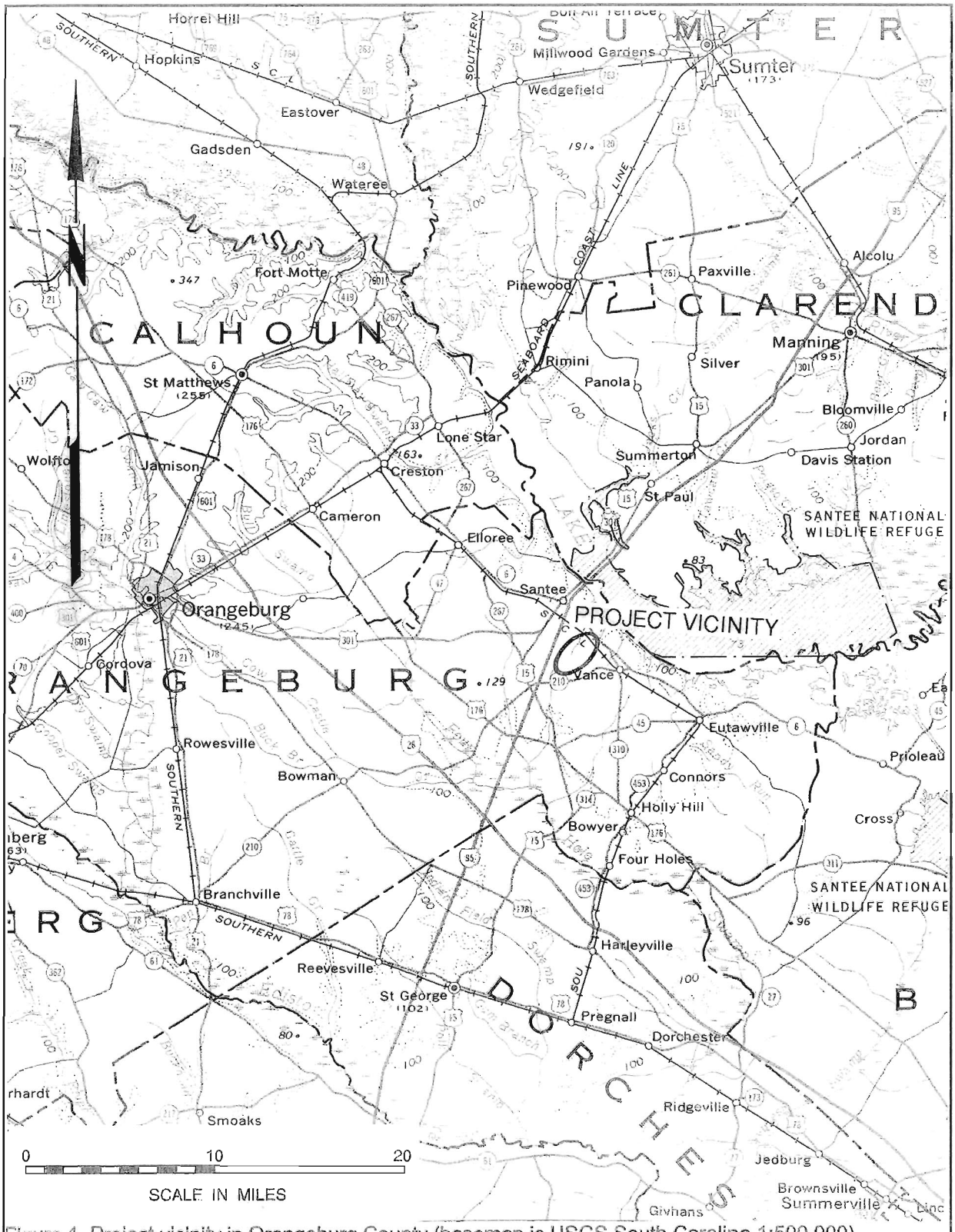

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Orangeburg County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

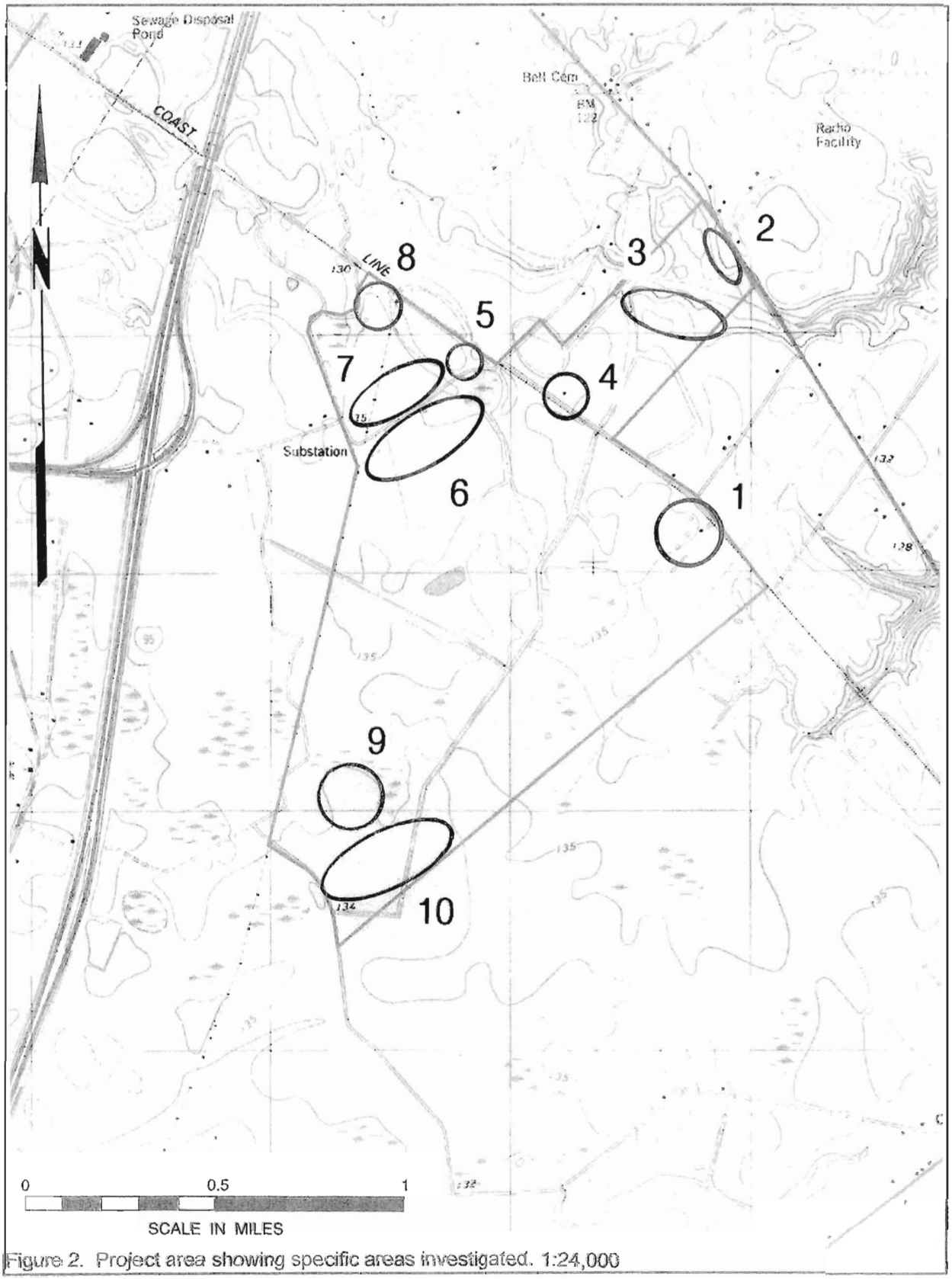

Figure 2. Project area showing specific areas investigated. 1:24,000

Figure 3. View of the northern half of the survey tract.

Figure 4. View of the southern portion of the tract.

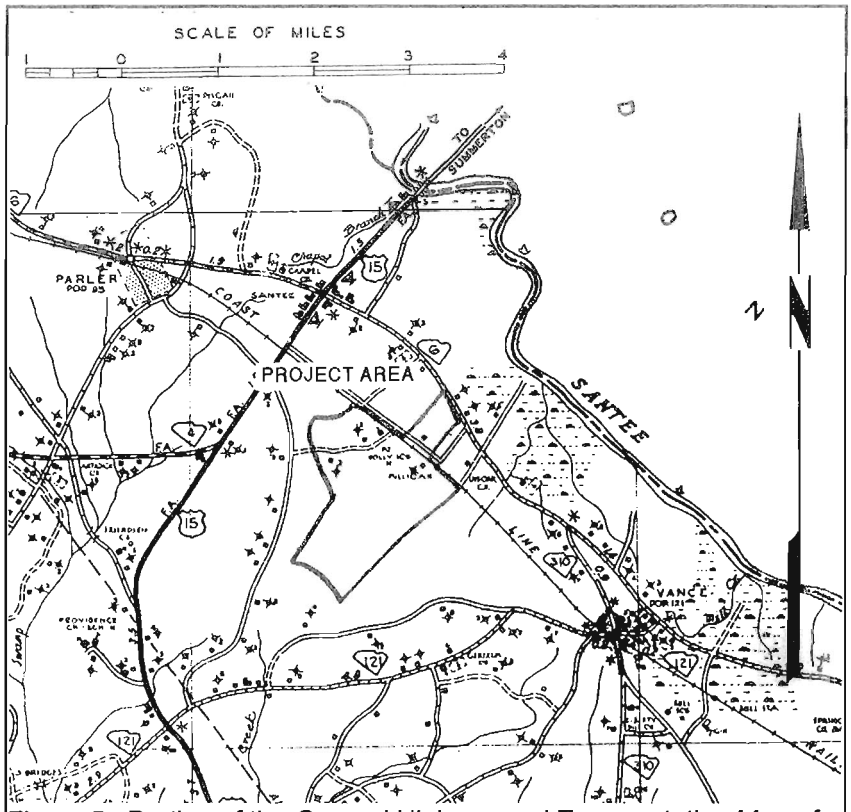

Figure 5. Portion of the *General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* from 1938.

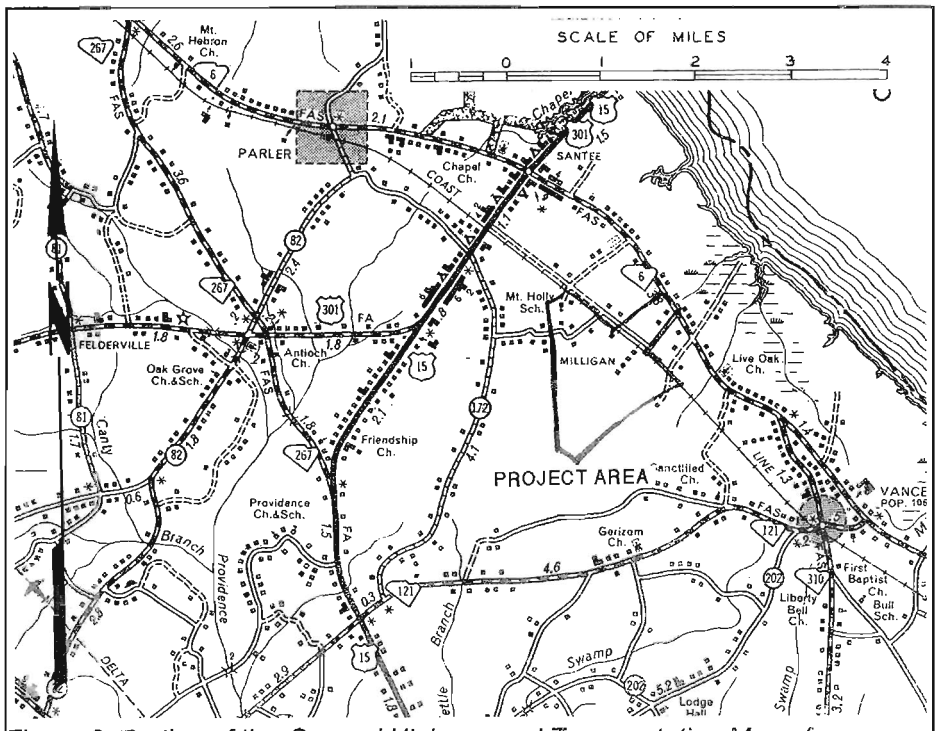

Figure 6. Portion of the *General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* from 1951.

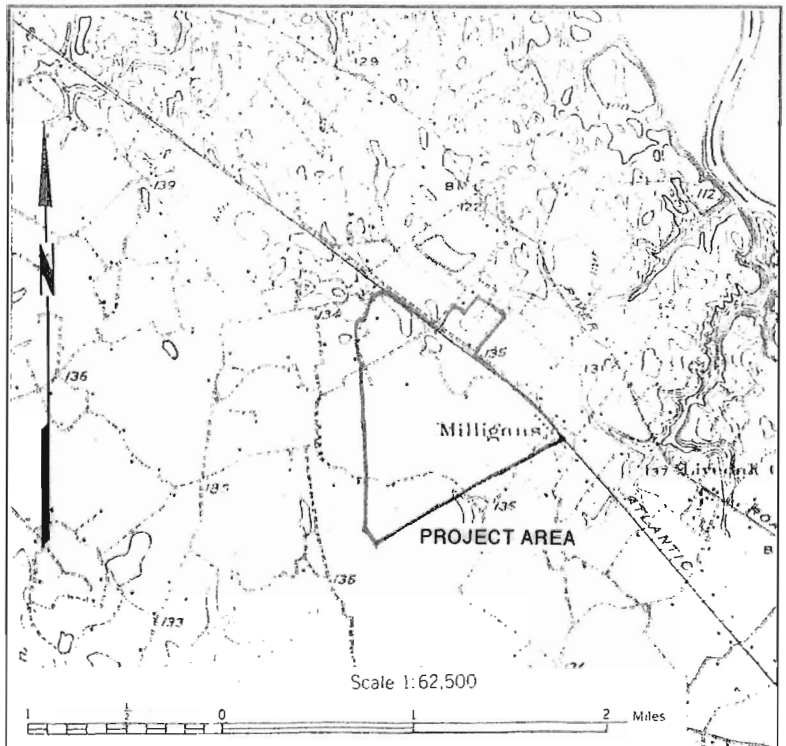

Figure 7. Portion of the South Carolina Eutawville quad of 1921.

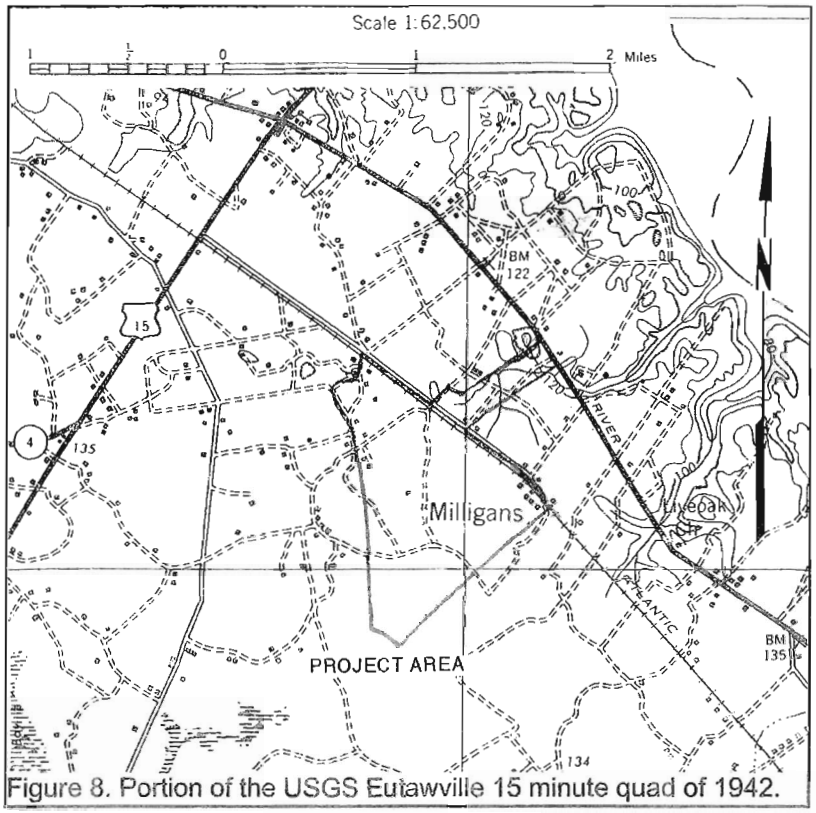

Figure 8. Portion of the USGS Eutawville 15 minute quad of 1942.

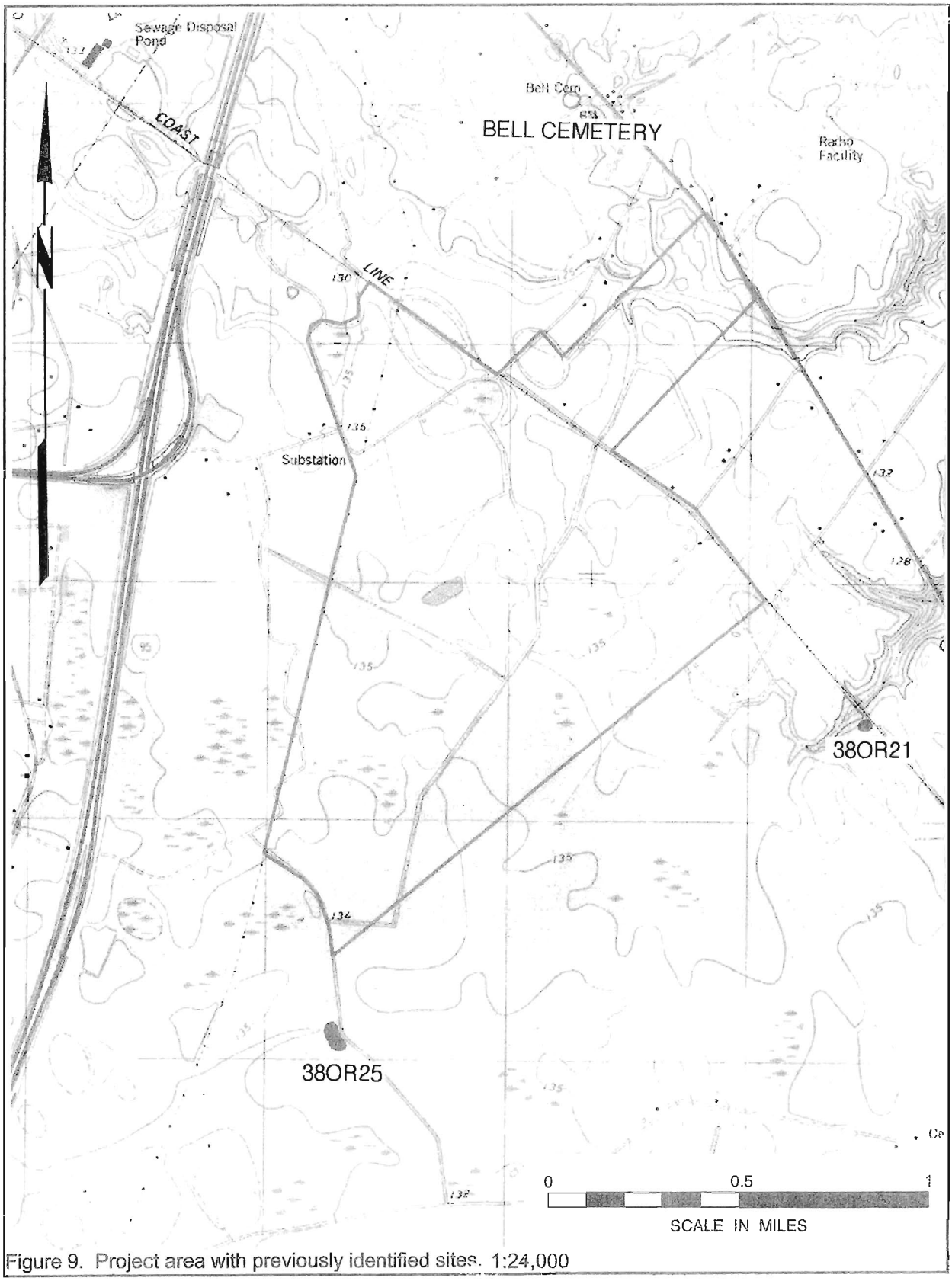

Figure 9. Project area with previously identified sites. 1:24,000

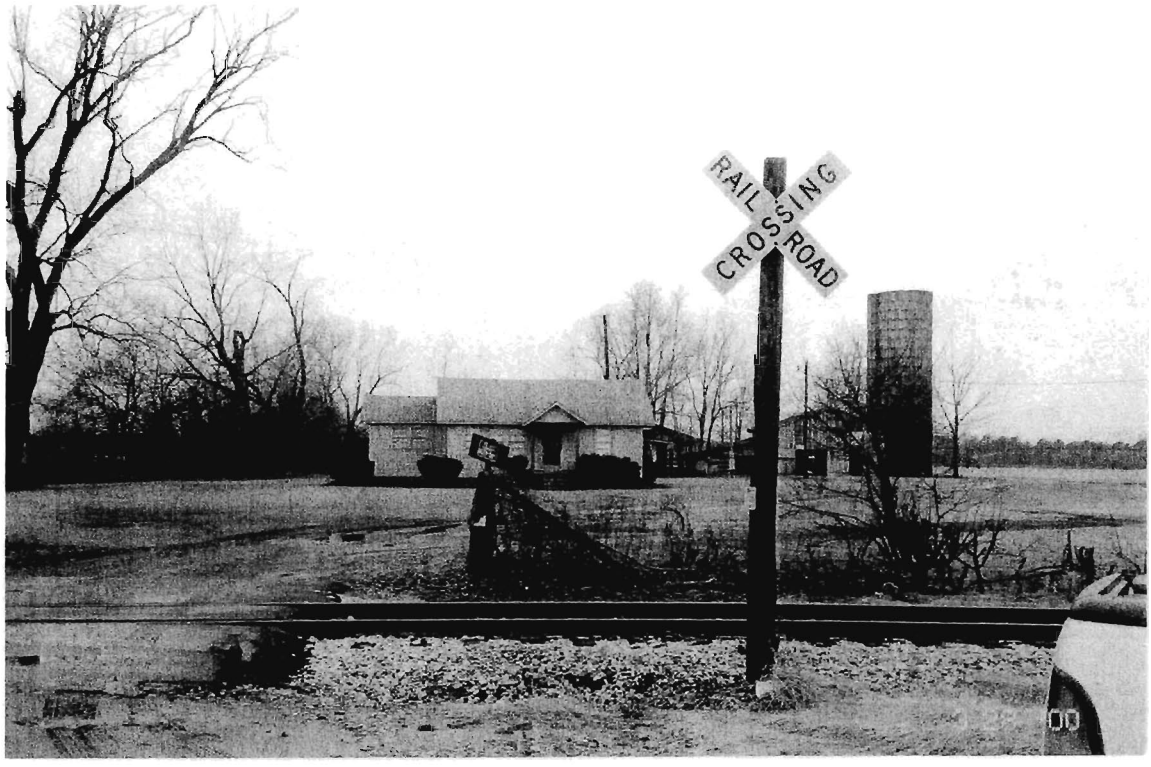

Figure 10. General view of the Milligans homestead across the railroad tracks.

Figure 11. View of some structures on the Milligans property.

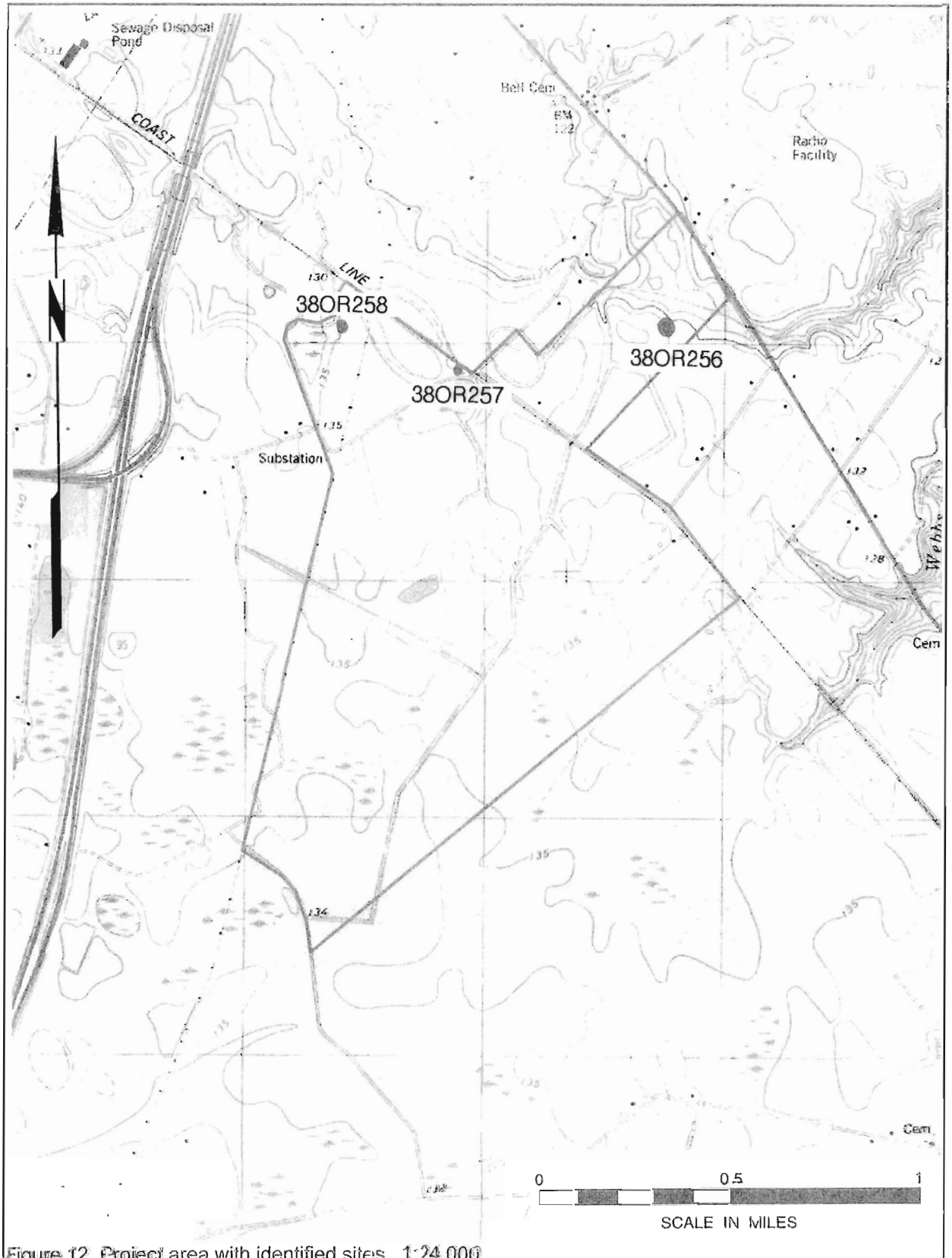

Figure 12. Project area with identified sites. 1:24,000

Figure 13. View of structure floor and chimney at site 38OR258.

Figure 14. View of silo at 38OR258.

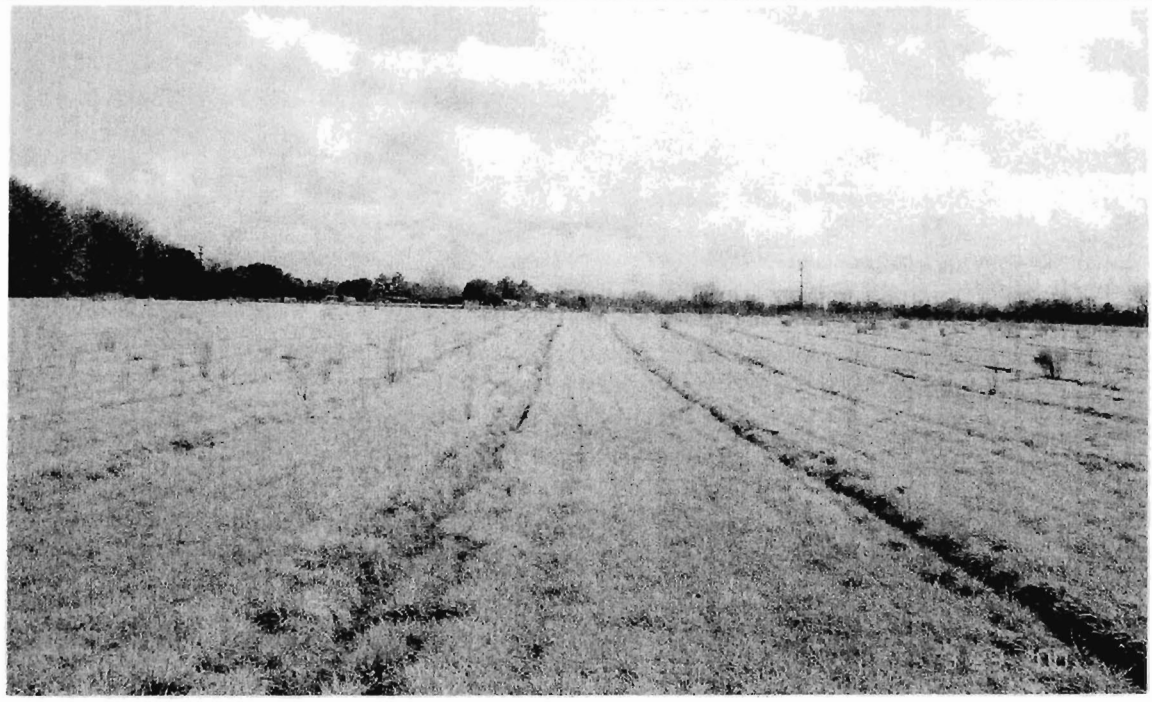

Figure 15. View of 38OR256 in young planted pines.

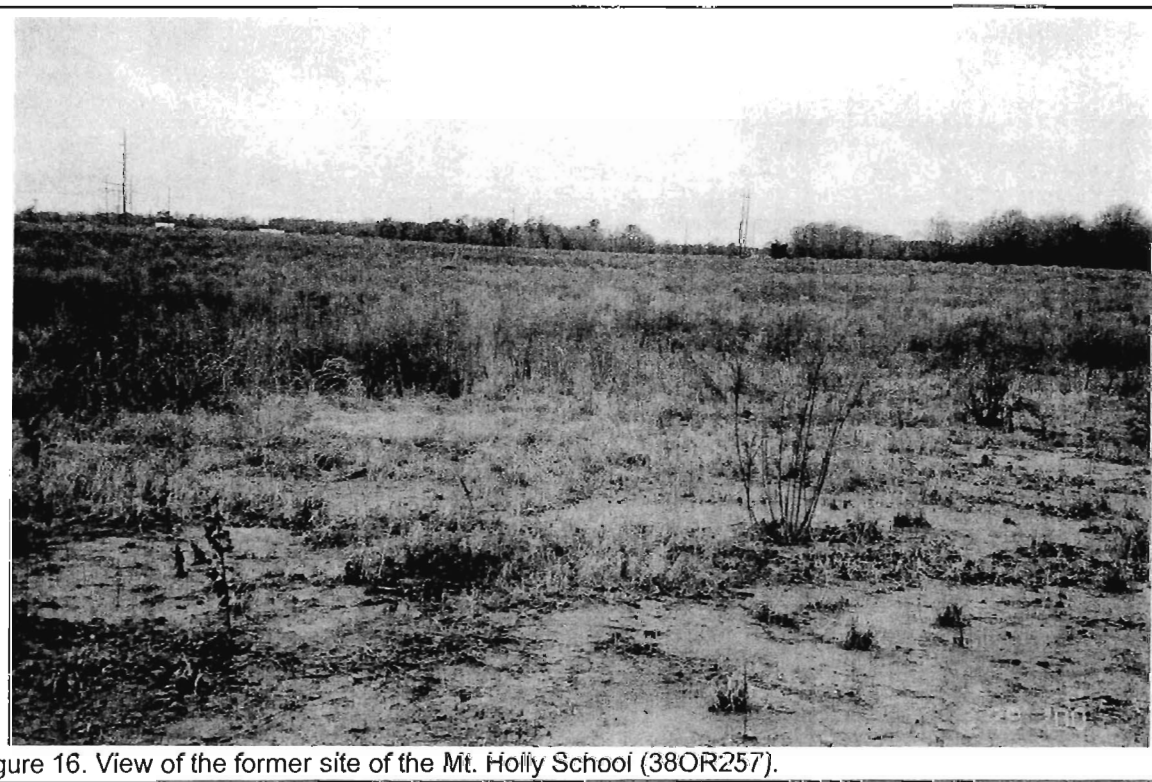

Figure 16. View of the former site of the Mt. Holly School (38OR257).

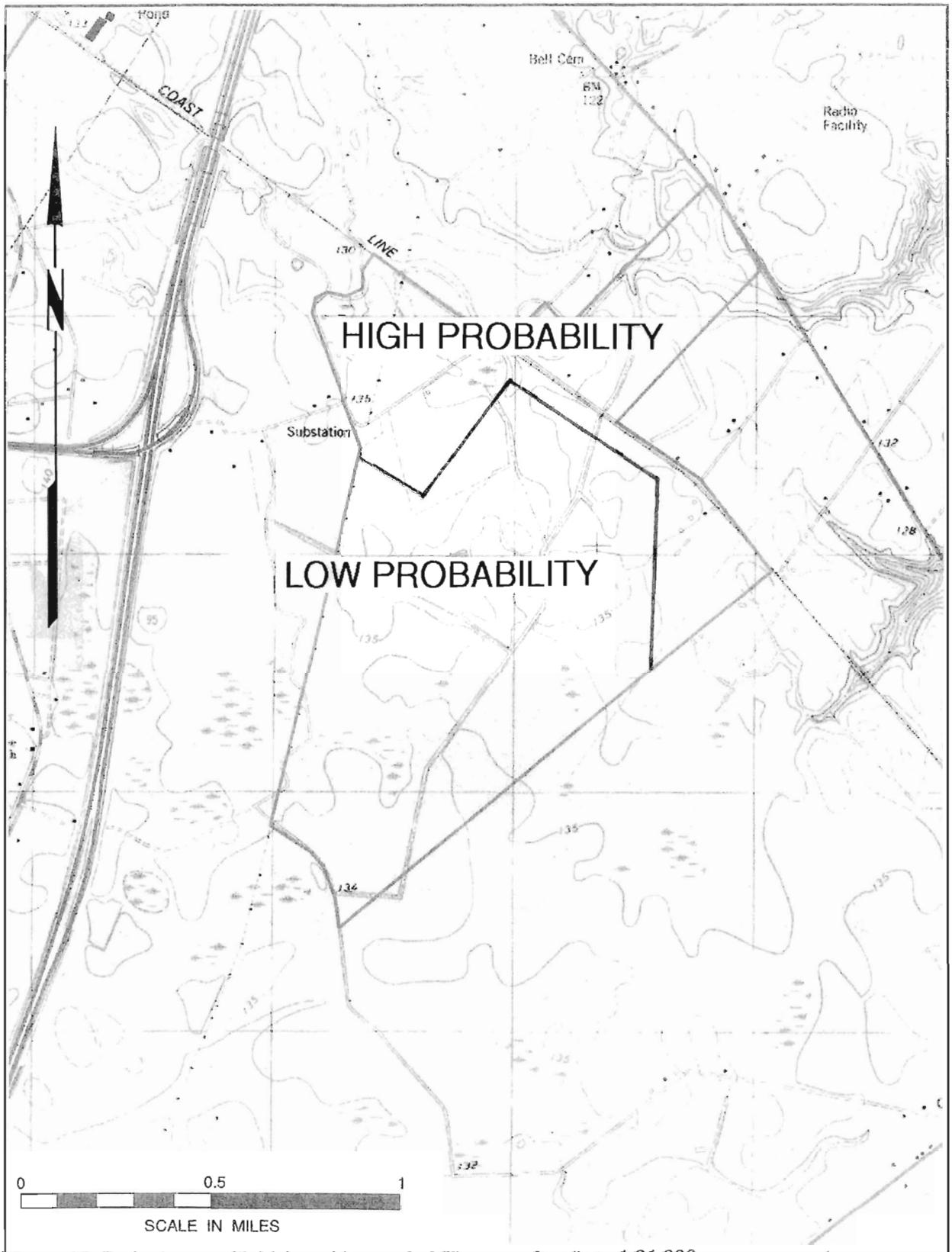

Figure 17. Project area with high and low probability areas for sites. 1:24,000